

**IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT & TRADEMARK OFFICE**

In re Chen	)	Serial No.: 10/631,070
	)	
Applicant,	)	Docket No.: AUS920030524US1
	)	
For: Traditional Chinese / Simplified Chinese	)	Art Unit: 2626
Character Translator	)	
	)	
	)	Confirmation No.: 3480
	)	
Filed: July 10, 2003	)	Examiner: Neway

**APPEAL BRIEF**

March 17, 2008

Ms Appeal Brief – Patents  
Commissioner for Patents  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Dear Sir:

As required, this brief is filed within two months from of the Notice of Appeal,  
filed on January 17, 2008.

The fees required under § 41.20(b)(23) are dealt with in the accompanying  
TRANSMITTAL OF APPEAL BRIEF.

This brief contains items under the following headings as required by 37 C.F.R. §  
41.37 and M.P.E.P. § 1205.2:

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### **I. Real Party In Interest**

The real party in interest for this appeal is:

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES CORPORATION.

### **II. Related Appeals and Interferences**

This Appeal is related to Applications No. 10/617,526 and 10/617,530, which are being concurrently appealed.

### **III. Status of Claims**

#### **A. Total number of Claims in Application**

There are 50 claims pending in this Application.

#### **B. Current Status of Claims**

1. Claims canceled: None
2. Claims withdrawn from consideration but not canceled: None
3. Claims pending: 1-50
4. Claims allowed: None
5. Claims rejected: 1-50

#### **C. Claims on Appeal**

The claims on appeal are claims 1-50.

### **IV. Status of Amendments**

Appellant did not file an Amendment after the Rejection dated October 17, 2007.

The claims stand as written in the Amendment filed July 16, 2007.

## **V. Summary of Claimed Subject Matter**

The following provides a concise explanation of the subject matter defined in each of the separately argued claims involved in the Appeal as required by 37 C.F.R. § 41.37I(1)(v). The features are identified by corresponding references to the specification and drawings where applicable. It should be noted that the citations to passages in the specification and drawings for each feature do not imply that the limitations from the specification and drawings should be read into the corresponding claim element. Rather, this summary is provided for the convenience of the Board.

Embodiments of the invention according to claim 1 provide a computer implemented method comprising:

using a computer having a display and connected to the Internet,

accepting a user input (FIG. 3A, element 204; Spec. 10:9-11:2) of a Simplified Chinese word at a graphical user interface (FIGS. 7-10, element 600; Specification 20:4-14 & 22:4-15) on the display;

determining if the user input is an entire desired word (FIG. 3A, element 208; Specification 11:3-15), a beginning of the entire desired word (FIG. 3A, element 210; Specification 11:3-15), or whether the user input appears anywhere in the desired word (FIG. 3A, element 212; Specification 11:3-15);

searching a dictionary (FIG. 4, element 312; Specification 14:4-14) for an entry containing the Simplified Chinese word;

using Unicode to determine (FIG. 4, element 310; Specification 13:10-14:3) a Traditional Chinese word equivalent of a Simplified Chinese word;

using Unicode to translate (FIG. 4, element 314; Specification 14:4-14) the Simplified Chinese word into an accented Pin Yin word and an English word; and

responsive to a user activation of a single control (FIGS. 7-10, element 604; Specification 20:15-22:3) on the graphical user interface, simultaneously displaying (Specification 21:20-22:3) the Simplified Chinese word, the Traditional Chinese word equivalent, the accented Pin Yin word, and the English word.

Embodiments of the invention according to claim 7 provide the method of claim 1 further comprising:

wherein a first font size of the Simplified Chinese word and the Traditional Chinese word is user configurable (FIGS. 7-10, elements 620, 622, 624, 626; Specification 21:10-22:4) to be larger than a second font size of the accented Pin Yin word, and the English word (*see* FIG. 10; Specification 21:10-22:4 & 22:12-15).

Embodiments of the invention according to claim 15 provide a method comprising:

using a computer having a display and connected to the Internet,  
accepting a user input (FIG. 3A, element 204; Spec. 10:9-11:2) of a Pin Yin word at a graphical user interface (FIGS. 7-10, element 600; Specification 20:4-14 & 22:4-15) on the display;

determining if the user input is an entire desired word (FIG. 3A, element 208; Specification 11:3-15), a beginning of the entire desired word (FIG. 3A, element 210;

Specification 11:3-15), or whether the user input appears anywhere in the desired word (FIG. 3A, element 212; Specification 11:3-15);

searching a dictionary (FIG. 4, element 324; Specification 15:3-10) for an entry containing the Pin Yin word;

using Unicode to translate (FIG. 4, element 326; Specification 15:3-10) the Pin Yin word into a Traditional Chinese word, a Simplified Chinese word, and an English word; and

responsive to a user activation of a single control (FIGS. 7-10, element 604; Specification 20:15-22:3) on the graphical user interface, simultaneously displaying (Specification 21:20-22:3) the Pin Yin word, the Simplified Chinese word, the Traditional Chinese word, and the English word.

Embodiments of the invention according to claim 20 provide the method of claim 15 wherein a first font size of the Simplified Chinese word and the Traditional Chinese word is user configurable (FIGS. 7-10, elements 620, 622, 624, 626; Specification 21:10-22:4) to be larger than a second font size of the accented Pin Yin word, and the English word (*see* FIG. 10; Specification 21:10-22:4 & 22:12-15).

## **VI. Grounds of Rejection to be Reviewed on Appeal**

The rejection of claims 15-19, and 40-44 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over <http://web.archive.org/web/20001204034200/http://www.mandarintools.com/cintro.html> (hereinafter, the Mandarintools Web Page) and <http://web.archive.org/web/20001204034200/http://www.mandarintools.com/worddict.ht>

ml (hereinafter, the Chinese-English Dictionary Web Page) (collectively, the Mandarintools Web Pages) in view of <http://web.archive.org/web/20010309104519/http://home.iprimus.com.au/richwarm/cel/cel.htm> (hereinafter, the CEL Web Page). Office Action pp. 2-5.

The rejection of claims 1-6, 8-13, 21-24, 26-31, 33-38, and 46-49 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over the Mandarintools Web Pages in view of the CEL Web Page and <http://web.archive.org/web/20021206035901/http://www.foolsworkshop.com/ptou/> (hereinafter, the Foolsworkshop Web Page). Office Action pp. 5-8.

The rejection of claims 20 and 45 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over the Mandarintools Web Pages in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,023,714 (hereinafter Hill). Office Action p.8.

The rejection of claims 7, 14, 25, 32, 39, and 50 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over the Mandarintools Web Pages in view of the CEL Web Page, the Foolsworkshop Web Page, and Hill. Office Action p.9.

## **VII. Argument**

### **A. First Ground of Rejection**

The rejection of claims 15-19, and 40-44 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over the Mandarintools Web Pages in view of the CEL Web Page. Office Action pp. 2-5. In rejecting claims under 35 U.S.C. § 103, it is incumbent upon the Examiner to establish a factual basis to support the legal conclusion of obviousness. *See In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 1073, 5 USPQ2d 1596, 1598 (Fed. Cir. 1988). In so doing, the Examiner must make the factual determinations set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 17, 148 USPQ 459, 467 (1966), viz., (1) the scope and content of the prior art; (2) the

differences between the prior art and the claims at issue; and (3) the level of ordinary skill in the art. “[T]he examiner bears the initial burden, on review of the prior art or on any other ground, of presenting a *prima facie* case of unpatentability.” *In re Oetiker*, 977 F.2d 1443, 1445, 24 USPQ2d 1443, 1444 (Fed. Cir. 1992). Furthermore, “‘there must be some articulated reasoning with some rational underpinning to support the legal conclusion of obviousness’ . . . . [H]owever, the analysis need not seek out precise teachings directed to the specific subject matter of the challenged claim, for a court can take account of the inferences and creative steps that a person of ordinary skill in the art would employ.” *KSR Int’l Co. v. Teleflex Inc.*, 127 S. Ct. 1727, 1741, 82 USPQ2d 1385, 1396 (2007) (quoting *In re Kahn*, 441 F.3d 977, 988, 78 USPQ2d 1329, 1336 (Fed. Cir. 2006)). Obviousness is then determined on the basis of the evidence as a whole and the relative persuasiveness of the arguments. *See Oetiker*, 977 F.2d at 1445, 24 USPQ2d at 1444; *Piasecki*, 745 F.2d at 1472, 223 USPQ at 788.

### **Claims 15-19**

Claim 15 recites “responsive to a user activation of a single control on the graphical user interface, simultaneously displaying the Pin Yin word, the Simplified Chinese word, the Traditional Chinese word, and the English word.” The Examiner admits the Chinese-English Dictionary Web Page fails to teach these limitations and alleges the CEL Web Page remedies these deficiencies. Office Action p.3. The combination of cited art fails to teach these limitations for at least two reasons.

First, the combination fails to teach “simultaneously displaying . . . the Simplified Chinese word [and] the Traditional Chinese word.” The CEL Web Page fails to teach these limitations because the CEL Web Page at best teaches displaying a Traditional

Chinese character, an unaccented Pin Yin word, and an English word. The CEL Web Page teaches selecting the Traditional Chinese word “斧頭” (the two characters selected in the window titled “Charlotte’s Web - Notepad”) and displaying that same Traditional Chinese word (斧頭) along with Pin Yin and English translations (the window titled “CEL (Chinese/English Lookup) ...”), yet fails to teach displaying a Simplified Chinese word along with the Traditional Chinese word. The Mandarintools Web Pages are not relied upon and do not remedy these deficiencies. Hence, the combination fails to teach “simultaneously displaying ... the Simplified Chinese word [and] the Traditional Chinese word.”

Second, the combination fails to teach “responsive to a user activation of a single control ... displaying.” because the CEL Web Page is silent to any form of control and because detecting a word on the Windows Clipboard does not meet the claim’s “activation of a single control.” The CEL Web Page teaches “CEL, having detected the word on the Windows Clipboard, has popped up to display,” yet is silent to responding to activating a control to pop up its display, much less any form of control. In other words, the CEL Web Page teaches, at best, displaying in response to detecting a word on the Windows Clipboard, yet is silent to “responsive to a user activation of a single control ... displaying,” because detecting a word on the Windows Clipboard does not meet the claim’s “activation of a single control.” The Mandarintools Web Pages are not relied upon and do not remedy these deficiencies. Hence, the combination fails to teach “responsive to a user activation of a single control ... displaying.”



Thus, the claim comprises features and limitations that are outside the scope of the combination of cited art. Therefore, Appellant respectfully requests that the rejection be reversed.

Claims 16-19 each depend from and inherit all the limitations of claim 15. As discussed above, claim 15 comprises features and limitations that are outside the scope of the combination of cited art. Thus, claims 16-19 comprise features and limitations that are outside the scope of the cited art. Therefore, Appellant respectfully requests that the rejection be reversed.

#### **Claims 40-44**

Claims 40-44 comprise features and limitations similar to claims 15-19. As discussed above, claims 15-19 comprise features and limitations that are outside the scope of the combination of cited art. Thus, claims 40-44 comprise features and limitations that are outside the scope of the cited art. Therefore, Appellant respectfully requests that the rejection be reversed.

#### **B. Second Ground of Rejection**

The rejection of claims 1-6, 8-13, 21-24, 26-31, 33-38, and 46-49 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over the Mandarintools Web Pages in view of the CEL Web Page and the Foolsworkshop Web Page. Office Action pp.5-8

#### **Claims 1-6**

Claim 1 recites “responsive to a user activation of a single control on the graphical user interface, simultaneously displaying the Simplified Chinese word, the Traditional Chinese word equivalent, the accented Pin Yin word, and the English word.” The Examiner admits the Chinese-English Dictionary Web Page fails to teach these

limitations and alleges the CEL Web Page remedies these deficiencies. Office Action p.3. The combination of cited art fails to teach these limitations for at least two reasons.

First, the combination fails to teach “simultaneously displaying ... the Simplified Chinese word [and] the Traditional Chinese word.” The CEL Web Page fails to teach these limitations because the CEL Web Page at best teaches displaying a Traditional Chinese character, an unaccented Pin Yin word, and an English word. The CEL Web Page teaches selecting the Traditional Chinese word “斧頭” (the two characters selected in the window titled “Charlotte’s Web - Notepad”) and displaying that same Traditional Chinese word (斧頭) along with Pin Yin and English translations (the window titled “CEL (Chinese/English Lookup) ...”), yet fails to teach displaying a Simplified Chinese word along with the Traditional Chinese word. The Mandarintools Web Pages are not relied upon and do not remedy these deficiencies. Hence, the combination fails to teach “simultaneously displaying ... the Simplified Chinese word [and] the Traditional Chinese word.”

Second, the combination fails to teach “responsive to a user activation of a single control ... displaying.” because the CEL Web Page is silent to any form of control and because detecting a word on the Windows Clipboard does not meet the claim’s “activation of a single control.” The CEL Web Page teaches “CEL, having detected the word on the Windows Clipboard, has popped up to display,” yet is silent to responding to activating a control to pop up its display, much less any form of control. In other words, the CEL Web Page teaches, at best, displaying in response to detecting a word on the Windows Clipboard, yet is silent to “responsive to a user activation of a single control ...

displaying,” because detecting a word on the Windows Clipboard does not meet the claim’s “activation of a single control.” The Mandarintools Web Pages are not relied upon and do not remedy these deficiencies. Hence, the combination fails to teach “responsive to a user activation of a single control ... displaying.”

Thus, the claim comprises features and limitations that are outside the scope of the combination of cited art. Therefore, Appellant respectfully requests that the rejection be reversed.

Claims 2-6 each depend from and inherit all the limitations of claim 1. As discussed above, claim 1 comprises features and limitations that are outside the scope of the combination of cited art. Thus, claims 2-6 comprise features and limitations that are outside the scope of the cited art. Therefore, Appellant respectfully requests that the rejection be reversed.

#### **Claims 8-13**

Claims 8-13 comprise features and limitations similar to claims 1-6. As discussed above, claims 1-6 comprise features and limitations that are outside the scope of the combination of cited art. Thus, claims 8-13 comprise features and limitations that are outside the scope of the cited art. Therefore, Appellant respectfully requests that the rejection be reversed.

#### **Claims 21-24**

Claims 21-24 comprise features and limitations similar to claims 1-6. As discussed above, claims 1-6 comprise features and limitations that are outside the scope of the combination of cited art. Thus, claims 21-24 comprise features and limitations that

are outside the scope of the cited art. Therefore, Appellant respectfully requests that the rejection be reversed.

#### **Claims 26-31**

Claims 26-31 comprise features and limitations similar to claims 1-6. As discussed above, claims 1-6 comprise features and limitations that are outside the scope of the combination of cited art. Thus, claims 26-31 comprise features and limitations that are outside the scope of the cited art. Therefore, Appellant respectfully requests that the rejection be reversed.

#### **Claims 33-38**

Claims 33-38 comprise features and limitations similar to claims 8-13. As discussed above, claims 8-13 comprise features and limitations that are outside the scope of the combination of cited art. Thus, claims 33-38 comprise features and limitations that are outside the scope of the cited art. Therefore, Appellant respectfully requests that the rejection be reversed.

#### **Claims 46-49**

Claims 46-49 comprise features and limitations similar to claims 21-24. As discussed above, claims 21-24 comprise features and limitations that are outside the scope of the combination of cited art. Thus, claims 46-49 comprise features and limitations that are outside the scope of the cited art. Therefore, Appellant respectfully requests that the rejection be reversed.

#### **C. Third Ground of Rejection**

The rejection of claims 20 and 45 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over the Mandarintools Web Pages in view of Hill. Office Action p.8.

### **Claim 20**

Claim 20 depends from and inherits all the limitations of claim 15. As discussed above, claim 15 comprises features and limitations that are outside the scope of the Mandarintools Web Pages. Hill is not relied upon and does not remedy these deficiencies. Thus, claim 20 comprises features and limitations that are outside the scope of the combination of cited art.

In addition to the features and limitations inherited from claim 15 that are outside the scope of the combination, as discussed above, claim 20 recites “a first font size of the Simplified Chinese word and the Traditional Chinese word ... larger than a second font size of the accented Pin Yin word, and the English word.” The Examiner admits the Mandarintools Web Pages fail to teach these limitations and alleges Hill teaches these limitations. Hill teaches:

A first style sheet 214a may define a first value for the font size, a second style sheet 214b may define a second value for the font size, and a third style sheet 214c (not shown) may define a third value for the font size. The first style sheet 214a may be selected for a high resolution display device, the second style sheet 214b may be selected for a medium resolution display device, and the third style sheet 214c may be selected for a low resolution display device. Hill 9:42-50.

In other words, Hill teaches different font sizes for different display devices, yet Hill is silent to a first font size for Chinese characters and a second font size for English characters and Hill is silent to the font size for Chinese characters being larger than the font size for English characters. Hence, the combination fails to teach “a first font size of

the Simplified Chinese word and the Traditional Chinese word ... larger than a second font size of the accented Pin Yin word, and the English word.”

Thus, the claim comprises features and limitations that are outside the scope of the combination of cited art. Therefore, Appellant respectfully requests that the rejection be reversed.

#### **Claim 45**

Claim 45 comprises features and limitations similar to claim 20. As discussed above, claim 20 comprises features and limitations that are outside the scope of the combination of cited art. Thus, claim 45 comprises features and limitations that are outside the scope of the cited art. Therefore, Appellant respectfully requests that the rejection be reversed.

#### **D. Fourth Ground of Rejection**

The rejection of claims 7, 14, 25, 32, 39, and 50 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over the Mandarintools Web Pages in view of the CEL Web Page, the Foolsworkshop Web Page, and Hill. Office Action p.9.

#### **Claim 7**

Claim 7 depends from and inherits all the limitations of claim 1. As discussed above, claim 1 comprises features and limitations that are outside the scope of the Mandarintools Web Pages in view of the CEL Web Page and the Foolsworkshop Web Page. Hill is not relied upon and does not remedy these deficiencies. Thus, claim 7 comprises features and limitations that are outside the scope of the combination of cited art.

In addition to the features and limitations inherited from claim 1 that are outside the scope of the combination, as discussed above, claim 7 recites “a first font size of the Simplified Chinese word and the Traditional Chinese word is ... larger than a second font size of the accented Pin Yin word, and the English word.” The Examiner admits the Mandarintools Web Pages fail to teach these limitations and alleges Hill teaches these limitations. Hill teaches:

A first style sheet 214a may define a first value for the font size, a second style sheet 214b may define a second value for the font size, and a third style sheet 214c (not shown) may define a third value for the font size. The first style sheet 214a may be selected for a high resolution display device, the second style sheet 214b may be selected for a medium resolution display device, and the third style sheet 214c may be selected for a low resolution display device. Hill 9:42-50.

In other words, Hill teaches different font sizes for different display devices, yet Hill is silent to a first font size for Chinese characters and a second font size for English characters and Hill is silent to the font size for Chinese characters being larger than the font size for English characters. The CEL Web Page and the Foolsworkshop Web Page are not relied upon and do not remedy these deficiencies. Hence, the combination fails to teach “a first font size of the Simplified Chinese word and the Traditional Chinese word ... larger than a second font size of the accented Pin Yin word, and the English word.”

Thus, the claim comprises features and limitations that are outside the scope of the combination of cited art. Therefore, Appellant respectfully requests that the rejection be reversed.

**Claims 14, 25, 32, 39, and 50**

Claims 14, 25, 32, 39, and 50 comprise features and limitations similar to claim 7. As discussed above, claim 7 comprises features and limitations that are outside the scope of the combination of cited art. Thus, claims 14, 25, 32, 39, and 50 comprise features and limitations that are outside the scope of the cited art. Therefore, Appellant respectfully requests that the rejection be reversed.

#### **VIII. Claims Appendix**

A copy of the claims involved in the present appeal is attached hereto as Appendix A. As indicated above, the claims in Appendix A stand as written in the Amendment filed April 9, 2007.

#### **IX. Evidence Appendix**

No evidence pursuant to §§ 1.130, 1.131, or 1.132 is being submitted.

Evidence entered and relied upon by the Examiner includes:

the Mandarintools Web Pages (three pages) (*available at* <http://web.archive.org/web/20001204034200/http://www.mandarintools.com/cintro.html> and <http://web.archive.org/web/20001204034200/http://www.mandarintools.com/worddict.html>);

the CEL Web Page (four pages) (*available at* <http://web.archive.org/web/20010309104519/http://home.iprimus.com.au/richwarm/cel/cel.htm>); and

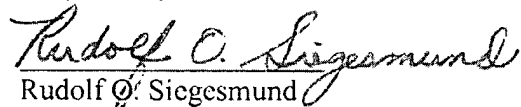
the Foolsworkshop Web Page (one page) (*available at* <http://web.archive.org/web/20021206035901/http://www.foolsworkshop.com/ptou/>).

#### **X. Related Proceedings Appendix**



No decisions have been made regarding the appeals of the Applications referenced in II above, hence copies of decisions in related proceedings are not provided.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Rudolf C. Siegesmund". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the printed name.

Rudolf C. Siegesmund  
Registration No. 37,720  
Gordon & Rees LLP  
Suite 2800  
2100 Ross Avenue  
Dallas, Texas 75201  
214-231-4703  
214-461-4053 (fax)  
[rsiegesmund@gordonrees.com](mailto:rsiegesmund@gordonrees.com)

## **Appendix A: Claims**

1. A computer implemented method comprising:  
using a computer having a display and connected to the Internet,  
accepting a user input of a Simplified Chinese word at a graphical user interface  
on the display;  
determining if the user input is an entire desired word, a beginning of the entire  
desired word, or whether the user input appears anywhere in the desired word;  
searching a dictionary for an entry containing the Simplified Chinese word;  
using Unicode to determine a Traditional Chinese word equivalent of a Simplified  
Chinese word;  
using Unicode to translate the Simplified Chinese word into an accented Pin Yin  
word and an English word; and  
responsive to a user activation of a single control on the graphical user interface,  
simultaneously displaying the Simplified Chinese word, the Traditional Chinese word  
equivalent, the accented Pin Yin word, and the English word.
2. The method of claim 1 wherein the entry exactly matches the Simplified  
Chinese word.
3. The method of claim 1 wherein the entry begins with the Simplified Chinese  
word.
4. The method of claim 1 wherein the entry contains the Simplified Chinese word  
anywhere in the entry.

5. The method of claim 1 further comprising: accepting the Simplified Chinese word as user input, wherein the Simplified Chinese word is encoded in GB2312 or Unicode.

6. The method of claim 1 further comprising: translating the Simplified Chinese word from GB2312 to Unicode.

7. The method of claim 1 further comprising:  
wherein a first font size of the Simplified Chinese word and the Traditional Chinese word is user configurable to be larger than a second font size of the accented Pin Yin word, and the English word

8. A computer implemented method comprising:
  - using a computer having a display and connected to the Internet,
  - accepting a user input of a Traditional Chinese word at a graphical user interface on the display;
  - determining if the user input is an entire desired word, a beginning of the entire desired word, or whether the user input appears anywhere in the desired word;
  - searching a dictionary for an entry containing the Traditional Chinese word;
  - using Unicode to determine a Simplified Chinese word equivalent of the Traditional Chinese word;
  - using Unicode to translate the Traditional Chinese word into an accented Pin Yin word and an English word; and
  - responsive to a user activation of a single control on the graphical user interface, simultaneously displaying the Simplified Chinese word, the Traditional Chinese word equivalent, the accented Pin Yin word, and the English word.
9. The method of claim 8 wherein the entry exactly matches the Traditional Chinese word.
10. The method of claim 8 wherein the entry begins with the Traditional Chinese word.
11. The method of claim 8 wherein the entry contains the Traditional Chinese word anywhere in the entry.
12. The method of claim 8 further comprising: accepting the Traditional Chinese word as user input, wherein the Traditional Chinese word is encoded in Big 5 or Unicode.

13. The method of claim 8 further comprising: translating the Traditional Chinese word from Big 5 to Unicode.

14. The method of claim 8 further comprising:

wherein a first font size of the Simplified Chinese word and the Traditional Chinese word is user configurable to be larger than a second font size of the accented Pin Yin word and the English word.

15. A method comprising:

using a computer having a display and connected to the Internet,

accepting a user input of a Pin Yin word at a graphical user interface on the display;

determining if the user input is an entire desired word, a beginning of the entire desired word, or whether the user input appears anywhere in the desired word;

searching a dictionary for an entry containing the Pin Yin word;

using Unicode to translate the Pin Yin word into a Traditional Chinese word, a Simplified Chinese word, and an English word; and

responsive to a user activation of a single control on the graphical user interface, simultaneously displaying the Pin Yin word, the Simplified Chinese word, the Traditional Chinese word, and the English word.

16. The method of claim 15 wherein the entry exactly matches the Pin Yin word.

17. The method of claim 15 wherein the entry begins with the Pin Yin word.

18. The method of claim 15 wherein the entry contains the Pin Yin word anywhere in the entry.

19. The method of claim 15 wherein the Pin Yin word is an unaccented Pin Yin word or a hybrid Pin Yin word.

20. The method of claim 15 wherein a first font size of the Simplified Chinese word and the Traditional Chinese word is user configurable to be larger than a second font size of the accented Pin Yin word, and the English word.

21. A computer implemented method comprising:  
using a computer having a display and connected to the Internet,  
accepting a user input of an English word at a graphical user interface on the display;  
determining if the user input is an entire desired word, a beginning of the entire desired word, or whether the user input appears anywhere in the desired word;  
searching a dictionary for an entry containing the English word; and  
using Unicode to translate the English word into a Traditional Chinese word, a Simplified Chinese word, and an accented Pin Yin word;  
responsive to a user activation of a single control on the graphical user interface, simultaneously displaying the English word, the Traditional Chinese word, the Simplified Chinese word, and the accented Pin Yin word.

22. The method of claim 21 wherein the entry exactly matches the English word.

23. The method of claim 21 wherein the entry begins with the English word.

24. The method of claim 21 wherein the entry contains the English word anywhere in the entry.

25. The method of claim 21 wherein a first font size of the Simplified Chinese word and the Traditional Chinese word is user configurable to be larger than a second font size of the accented Pin Yin word, and the English word.

26. A program product operable on a computer having a display and connected to the Internet, the program product comprising:

a computer-usable medium containing instructions encoded thereon and executable on a computer connected to a display and to a network, the instructions comprising:

accepting a user input of a Simplified Chinese word at a graphical user interface on the display;

determining if the user input is an entire desired word, a beginning of the entire desired word, or whether the user input appears anywhere in the desired word;

instructions for searching a dictionary for an entry containing the Simplified Chinese word;

instructions for using Unicode to determine a Traditional Chinese word equivalent of the Simplified Chinese word;

instructions for using Unicode to translate the Simplified Chinese word into an accented Pin Yin word and an English word;

instructions for, responsive to a user activation of a single control on the graphical user interface, simultaneously displaying the English word, the Traditional Chinese word, the Simplified Chinese word, and the accented Pin Yin word.

27. The program product of claim 26 wherein the entry exactly matches the Traditional Chinese word.

28. The program product of claim 26 wherein the entry begins with the Traditional Chinese word.

29. The program product of claim 26 wherein the entry contains the Traditional Chinese word anywhere in the entry.

30. The program product of claim 26 further comprising: instructions for accepting the Traditional Chinese word as user input, wherein the Traditional Chinese word is encoded in Big 5 or Unicode.

31. The program product of claim 26 further comprising: instructions for translating the Traditional Chinese word from Big 5 to Unicode.

32. The program product of claim 26 wherein a first font size of the Simplified Chinese word and the Traditional Chinese word is user configurable to be larger than a second font size of the accented Pin Yin word, and the English word.



33. A program product operable on a computer, the program product comprising:  
a computer-usable medium containing instructions encoded thereon and executable on a computer connected to a display and to a network, the instructions comprising:

accepting a user input of a Traditional Chinese word at a graphical user interface on the display;

determining if the user input is an entire desired word, a beginning of the entire desired word, or whether the user input appears anywhere in the desired word; instructions for searching a dictionary for an entry containing the Traditional Chinese word;

instructions for using Unicode to determine a Simplified Chinese word equivalent of the Traditional Chinese word; and

instructions for using Unicode to translate the Traditional Chinese word into accented Pin Yin word and an English word;

instructions for, responsive to a user activation of a single control on the graphical user interface, simultaneously displaying the English word, the Traditional Chinese word, the Simplified Chinese word, and the accented Pin Yin word.

34. The program product of claim 33 wherein the entry exactly matches the Traditional Chinese word.

35. The program product of claim 33 wherein the entry begins with the Traditional Chinese word.

36. The program product of claim 33 wherein the entry contains the Traditional Chinese word anywhere in the entry.

37. The program product of claim 33 further comprising: instructions for accepting the Traditional Chinese word as user input, wherein the Traditional Chinese word is encoded in Big 5 or Unicode.

38. The program product of claim 33 further comprising: instructions for translating the Traditional Chinese word from Big 5 to Unicode.

39. The program product of claim 33

wherein a first font size of the Simplified Chinese word and the Traditional Chinese word is user configurable to be larger than a second font size of the accented Pin Yin word, and the English word.

40. A program product operable on a computer, the program product comprising:
- a computer-usable medium containing instructions encoded thereon and executable on a computer connected to a display and to a network comprising:
    - accepting a user input of a Pin Yin word at a graphical user interface on the display;
    - determining if the user input is an entire desired word, a beginning of the entire desired word, or whether the user input appears anywhere in the desired word;
    - wherein the computer usable medium comprises instructions comprising:
      - instructions for searching a dictionary for an entry containing the Pin Yin word; and
      - instructions for using Unicode to translate the Pin Yin word into a Traditional Chinese word, a Simplified Chinese word, and an English word;
      - instructions for, responsive to a user activation of a single control on the graphical user interface, simultaneously displaying the English word, the Traditional Chinese word, the Simplified Chinese word, and the Pin Yin word.
41. The program product of claim 40 wherein the entry exactly matches the Pin Yin word.
42. The program product of claim 40 wherein the entry begins with the Pin Yin word.
43. The program product of claim 40 wherein the entry contains the Pin Yin word anywhere in the entry.
44. The program product of claim 40 wherein the Pin Yin word is an unaccented Pin Yin word or a hybrid Pin Yin word.

45. The program product of claim 40 wherein a first font size of the Simplified Chinese word and the Traditional Chinese word is user configurable to be larger than a second font size of the accented Pin Yin word, and the English word.

46. A program product operable on a computer, the program product comprising:  
a computer-usable medium containing instructions encoded thereon and executable on a computer connected to a display and to a network comprising:

instructions for accepting a user input of an English word at a graphical user interface on the display;

determining if the user input is an entire desired word, a beginning of the entire desired word, or whether the user input appears anywhere in the desired word;

instructions for searching a dictionary for an entry containing the English word; and

instructions for using Unicode to translate the English word into a Traditional Chinese word, a Simplified Chinese word, and an accented Pin Yin word;

instructions for, responsive to a user activation of a single control on the graphical user interface, simultaneously displaying the English word, the Traditional Chinese word, the Simplified Chinese word, and the Pin Yin word.

47. The program product of claim 46 wherein the entry exactly matches the English word.

48. The program product of claim 46 wherein the entry begins with the English word.

49. The program product of claim 46 wherein the entry contains the English word anywhere in the entry.

50. The program product of claim 46 wherein a first font size of the Simplified Chinese word and the Traditional Chinese word is user configurable to be larger than a second font size of the accented Pin Yin word, and the English word.

## **Appendix B: Evidence**

No evidence pursuant to §§ 1.130, 1.131, or 1.132 is being submitted.

Evidence entered and relied upon by the Examiner includes:

the Mandarintools Web Pages (three pages) (*available at*  
<http://web.archive.org/web/20001204034200/http://www.mandarintools.com/cintro.html>  
*and*

<http://web.archive.org/web/20001204034200/http://www.mandarintools.com/worddict.html>);

the CEL Web Page (four pages) (*available at*  
<http://web.archive.org/web/20010309104519/http://home.iprimus.com.au/richwarm/cel/cel.htm>); and

the Foolsworkshop Web Page (one page) (*available at*  
<http://web.archive.org/web/20021206035901/http://www.foolsworkshop.com/ptou/>).

## 線上中文工具

### [Learn Chinese](#)

### [Use Chinese](#)

### [Chinese Culture](#)

### [Chinese Software](#)

These pages hope to provide tools to assist people in learning and using the beautiful Chinese language. From the novice Chinese language student to the advanced programmer, I hope there is something here for everyone. Rather than being a Chinese language course, it provides tools to people who are already studying and using Chinese. Please check out the [Character Flashcards](#), the [Chinese/English dictionary](#), the [Chinese Namer](#), and the [Western/Chinese Calendar Converter](#). Netscape Communicator 4.7 is the recommended browser for these pages, though they have also been tested on Internet Explorer 3 and above.

- [Chinese Flashcards](#)  
[New, Improved Flashcards](#)  
Study Chinese characters with Java flashcards
- [Chinese Text Annotator](#)  
Break a text into words and add links to dictionary entries.
- [Character Dictionary](#)  
[Faster Unicode Version](#)  
[Beta Java Version](#)  
Look up Chinese characters by English, pinyin, radical/stroke, and Cantonese.
- [Chinese/English Dictionary](#)  
Look up words in Chinese by pinyin or English
- [Convert HTML Escapes to Bytes](#)  
Convert a Chinese file saved with HTML ampersand escape sequences back into the original encoding.
- [Western/Chinese Calendar Converter](#)  
Convert between Solar and Lunar Calendars
- [East Asian Currency Converter](#)  
Convert between US Dollar amounts and 6 East Asian currencies
- [Chinese Digit Counter](#)  
A perl script that I wrote to create the counter below.
- [Word97 Chinese Input Macro](#)  
A free macro to input Chinese into Word97 documents without a separate Chinese sytem.
- [Add Pinyin to Files](#)  
Add pinyin to any Chinese text file on your computer
- [Add Pinyin to Web Pages](#)  
Add pinyin to any Chinese web page!
- [Create Chinese GIF's On-line](#)  
[New Java Version](#)  
Type in Big5, GB, or UTF-8 text and get back an equivalent GIF graphics file
- [Chinese Data Extractor](#)  
Find people names, place names, dates, times, money amounts and more in a Chinese text.
- [Convert Web Documents between GB, Big5, Unicode, etc.](#)  
Type in the web address of a page in any Chinese encoding (traditional or simplified characters) and have it come up in any other encoding.
- [Get a Chinese Name](#)  
Get a Chinese name inspired by your English name
- [Chinese Numbers](#)  
Description of Chinese number system and a converter from English numbers to Chinese numbers.
- [Chinese Encoding Detector](#)  
[Java Version](#)  
Perl5 code to determine the most likely Chinese encoding for a given text string.
- [Chinese Segmenter](#)  
Breaks a Chinese text file into words.
- [Romanization Converter](#)  
Pinyin, Yale, Gwoyeu Romatzyh, Wade Giles, BoPoMoFo
- [Learn to Draw Chinese Characters](#)  
Links to character writing resources on the Web
- [Chinese Encoding Converter](#)  
A Java applet that converts files between GB, GBK, Big5, UTF-8, UCS2, and CNS.
- [Guess Chinese Encoding](#)  
[New Java Version](#)  
Determine the most likely Chinese encoding (GB, HZ, Big5, UTF-8, or other) for a file.
- [Repair Corrupted Chinese E-mails](#)  
Many e-mail programs corrupt Chinese text. Use this program to restore the original.
- [Chinese Family Relationships](#)  
Found out how to say "father's older brother's wife" in Chinese
- [On-line Abacus](#)  
Learn how to use the abacus.
- [HTML Escapes to Byte Converter](#)  
Convert the ampersand escape sequences that many HTML editors save GB and Big5 as back into GB or Big5 (or any other eight-bit encoding).
- [Chinese Input Methods for NT Emacs](#)  
Precompiled LEIM distribution for Windows Emacs. Unzip in "emacs-20.3.1/lisp/international"

## Chinese Tools Introduction

<http://web.archive.org/web/20010206033905/www.mandarintools.com>

- [Zhuyin Macro](#)  
A Word97 Macro that converts pinyin next to a character into Zhuyin (i.e. BoPoMoFo) or moves the pinyin underneath the character.
- [Java GB/Big5/Unicode Converter](#)  
Stand-alone program to convert text documents between GB, HZ, Big5, Unicode, EUC-TW, etc. Needs Java.
- [Chinese GIF Collection](#)  
Archive of 15,000 character GIFs indexed by their Unicode value.
- [Change Chinese File Names on English Windows](#)  
Windows program that converts file names created on Chinese Windows to an English file name.
- [CEDICT Chinese/English Dictionary](#)  
Freely available Chinese to English dictionary.

Have suggestions for a tool you'd like to see here? Found a bug that needs fixing? You can reach me through my [contact page](#). In your message, please include the type of operating system you are running (Windows 95, Macintosh, Unix, etc.), the browser you are using (Netscape Navigator, Internet Explorer, etc.), and the browser version (2, 3, 4 or 5).

For [general Chinese resources](#), including information about reading and writing Chinese on computers, please visit my [Chinese Links](#) page or the [frequently asked questions](#) page.

## Other Chinese/Java and Chinese Tools Links

- [Ochlocrat's Learn Mandarin](#)  
page: Several useful applets and applications for making Chinese GIF files, painting Chinese in applications, etc. Also a section using Voice of America Chinese broadcasts to study Mandarin.
- [Hanzi Quiz](#)
- [Cool Flash Animation for learning characters](#)

## Credits and Sources

This page has drawn upon quite a few different public-domain Chinese resources and would not have been possible without them.

- [Ochlocrat's Create Chinese GIF's](#) program. Used by the flashcard and character dictionary.
- [UNIHAN.TXT](#): A marvelous collection of Han character information available at the [Unicode Consortium](#).
- Data files from [HCCSS's](#) software data directory.
- [Bell Labs Mandarin Text-to-Speech](#)
- [Frequency of Usage and Number of Strokes of Chinese Characters](#)
- [CEDICT](#): A public-domain Chinese-English dictionary.

You are honored guest number  
一零二二一零七  
to visit this site since October 1, 1996.

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## Chinese-English Dictionary

Search	<input type="text"/>	as	Simp. Chinese (GB) ▼
Output as	Big5 (Trad. Chinese) ▼	Look for	anywhere in dictionary field ▼
<input type="button" value="Look It Up!"/>			

If you are willing to host this dictionary, I have made the necessary files available in a zip file. To set up a mirror, you will need CGI access on your server. If this site is not working, please visit one of the following mirror sites: Mirror Sites:

- [TigerNT Mirror](#)
- [G.Q. Shen's Mirror](#)

This Chinese/English dictionary provides a searchable interface for the CEDICT dictionary (currently down) put together by Paul Denisowski. Searches can be conducted by Chinese (using either the GB, Big5, or Unicode encodings), pinyin, or English. Results will show the Chinese word, the pinyin representation of the word, and the English definition. You can also click on the pinyin to hear how it is pronounced. A Hong Kong website has published a review of this dictionary interface.

Some points to remember when using this dictionary:

- You can download the dictionary data at the CEDICT website (currently down), or get my local copy: [GB](#) or [Big5](#) versions.
- This dictionary is only for words. It will not have phrases (such as "I love you") or names. If you want to find out what your name is in Chinese, please use the Chinese Name Tool.
- Pinyin must have spaces between syllables. Tone numbers are not required (but can help). Only Hanyu pinyin works, Wade-Giles and Yale will not work.
- Case is not important.
- The dictionary is not a translator. It will not translate sentences.
- Make sure your query is spelled correctly.
- There is no profanity in the dictionary.

For a off-line way to search the dictionary, please check out the CEL utility from Richard Warmington.

### When searching by Chinese

you can tell the dictionary to find entries that start with the characters, end with the characters, or have the characters anywhere within the final word. You can also ask to only return the Chinese entries that exactly match the word being sought.

When searching by pinyin, you must include a space between the different pinyin syllables. You can include or exclude tone numbers (1-4 and 5 for the neutral tone). For example, if you were looking for the word for television set, you would type "dian shi ji" or "dian shi4 ji1" or "dian shi4 ji" (but without the quotes). All would work. But remember to include the space and set the dictionary to look for pinyin, and not Chinese characters or English. As with the Chinese characters, you can direct the dictionary to find entries that have the pinyin at the beginning, end, anywhere, or as the whole entry. You can return the results in GB, Big5 or UTF-8 Unicode.

When searching by English, searches are not case sensitive. Since this is designed as mainly an Chinese to English and not English to Chinese dictionary, if you can't find the word you are looking for, you may be able to find it using a synonym. Also, you may get many unrelated entries that use the word in the English definition but do not give the equivalent Chinese for it. You can return the results in either GB, Big5, or UTF-8 Unicode.

To search by radical/stroke order, please use my Character Dictionary. You can search using a table of radicals and the remaining stroke count of a character. From the list of characters that are returned, you can click on the character to get a list of all words in the dictionary that start with that character. This will only work however if the results are set to be returned as GB, Big5 or Unicode and not as GIFs.

If you encounter problems, please make sure that you are searching by the correct field. For instance, if you are looking by the English word "computer", make sure you are searching by English and not pinyin or characters. If you have any questions or suggestions please visit my [guestbook](#).

If you came to this page directly, please also visit my other Chinese tools.

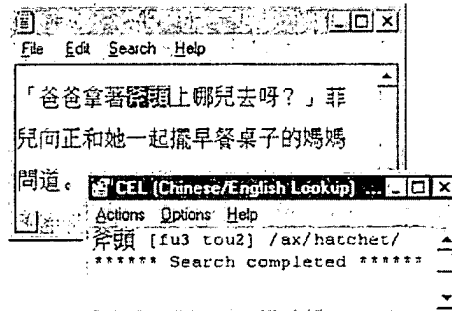
## CEL (Chinese-English Lookup) Software for Windows, Version 2.0

This page last modified Wednesday, February 14, 2001

### What is CEL?

CEL is a Chinese-English dictionary search utility that is designed to help Chinese language learners to read Chinese electronic texts in other applications such as Web browsers and word processors.

In the illustration, the user has selected and copied a word in Notepad. CEL, having detected the word on the Windows Clipboard, has popped up to display the corresponding dictionary entry.



### What's new in Version 2.0?

Version 2.0 was released on January 23rd, 1999. Now you can...

- Select dictionary entries and save them to a file for later study or reference
- Choose the Romanisation to be used in displaying dictionary entries (*Pinyin* or *Gwoyeu Romatzyh* ("GR"))
- Choose how the dictionary lookup is triggered (automatically or manually)
- Choose the style of window ("always-on-top" or standard)
- Select the display font

And settings such as the size and position of CEL's window are now recorded for the next time you use CEL.

### What one user said about CEL

I wish I had this program years ago. It's the best thing I've downloaded in months... I am just blown away at how useful it is.

I used to occasionally read Chinese on the internet but I'd end up pawing through my paper dictionary so much that it wasn't very enjoyable. Now I'm just sitting there reading and most of the time CEDICT [the dictionary] has the word, or I can find similar compounds that help me guess, and it's really fast. I'm going to learn a lot

<http://web.archive.org/web/20010309104519/http://home.iprimus.com.au/richwarm/cel/cel...> 2/27/2008

quicker this way.

And the interface couldn't be better, just floating there, automatically responding to the clipboard.

Thank you very very much.

Sincerely,  
Glen Wintringham

### More information about CEL

More detailed answers to the following questions can be found in the CEL documentation file CEL2DOC.TXT (which is included in the download file CEL.ZIP)

**Do I need Chinese Windows to use CEL?**

CEL works best in Chinese Windows, but you can also use it in English-language Windows, provided you use a program that allows you to view Chinese text (such as Twinbridge, RichWin, WinMASS, UnionWay, DynaLab Asia Surf, or NJWin).

**What dictionary does CEL use?**

CEDICT, a public-domain electronic Chinese-English dictionary. (A link to the CEDICT website is in the Download section below.)

**Does CEL work with both Big5 and GB text?**

Yes, but if you want to read GB text there is a workaround you need to know. It's in CEL's documentation.

**Is CEL freeware?**

CEL may be distributed freely but copyright is reserved. CEL has been tested informally but it is not guaranteed to function correctly. The author is not responsible for any consequences of the use of the program.

**How do I install (and uninstall) CEL?**

Create a new directory such as C:\CEL2 and put the first two download files -- CEL2.ZIP and CEDICTB5.ZIP -- in it, then unzip them. (If you need a utility for unzipping you can download an evaluation version of WinZip from <http://web.archive.org/web/20010309104519/http://www.winzip.com/>). Then, if you don't already have VBRUN300.DLL in the System sub-directory of your Windows directory, put VBRUN300.ZIP there and unzip it. Start CEL by running CEL.EXE. You can uninstall CEL by deleting its directory.

### Download CEL

You will need the following files. To install CEL, see the previous paragraph.

- NEW (as of 9th Feb 2001) Version 3-Beta is available here. (The files listed below are for Version 2.)

**CEL2.ZIP (about 29 KB)**

Contains the executable file CEL.EXE (version 2 of CEL), the documentation file CEL2DOC.TXT, the ReadMe file for CEDICT (the dictionary) CEDICT.DOC, and

<http://web.archive.org/web/20010309104519/http://home.iprimus.com.au/richwarm/cel/cel...> 2/27/2008

another file needed to run CEL, **CMDIALOG.VBX**.  
**CEDICTB5.ZIP** (about 391 KB)  
The Chinese-English dictionary, Big5-encoded. Unzips to **CEDICT.B5**. CEDICT is updated from time to time. The version I have here was released on 18th January 2001. **The latest Big5 and GB versions of CEDICT are at Erik Peterson's MandarinTools website.**  
**VBRUN300.ZIP** (about 226 KB)  
The Visual Basic 3.0 runtime file. Unzips to **VBRUN300.DLL**. You may well have it already in your Windows directory, or the System sub-directory, in which case you need not download it.

### Important note for users of Internet Explorer, Word, Outlook, etc.

These Microsoft products place copied Chinese text onto the Clipboard in a form that CEL can not interpret. The problem can be fixed by running a utility called **ClipConvert** while you are using CEL. The problem does not arise if you are reading Chinese text in other applications including **Netscape Navigator**, **Notepad**, and **NJStar Chinese Word Processor**.

**ClipConvert** is a freeware utility for Windows 9x and NT 4.x, written by Yves Savourel. See his webpage for ClipConvert.

To download ClipConvert you will need these two files:

**ClipCovert1.ZIP** (130 Kb)  
Contains the executable, on-line help and support for all Windows languages, except Japanese, Chinese and Korean. **To install:** Create a folder and extract all the files in it.  
**ClipCovert2.ZIP** (244 Kb)  
Asian codepage tables. Contains support for Japanese, Chinese and Korean. **To install:** Extract all the files in the folder where ClipConvert.exe is located.

When you fire up ClipConvert you can set various options. To use ClipConvert with CEL:

- Check the **Auto-convert** option, and
- Set the **Code set** option to *Windows/DOS, Traditional Chinese* if you are using the Big5 version of the dictionary CEDICT, or *Windows/DOS, Simplified Chinese* if you are using the GB version.

I have heard from the author of ClipConvert that he is writing a similar utility which doesn't need to be re-configured each time you run it. I'll put a copy of it here when it is released.

### Feedback

If you have questions, comments, suggestions or bug reports, please send them to me (Richard Warmington) at the following address:

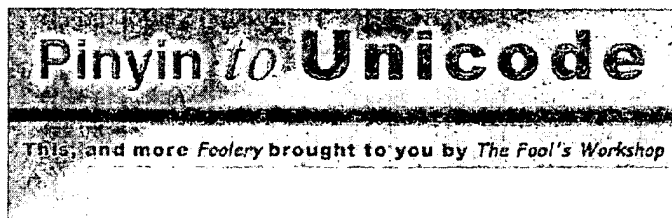
richwarm AT iprimus.com.au (but replace AT with @)

<http://web.archive.org/web/20010309104519/http://home.iprimus.com.au/richwarm/CEL/CEL...> 2/27/2008

CEL (Chinese-English Lookup) software for Windows

Page 4 of 4





Special Thanks to James Dew, Helmer Aslakson,  
P. Sobelman, and Phyllis Zhang

Many students and instructors of the Chinese language have a need to display pinyin with tone marks in their documents. A number of fonts have been created for PC and Macintosh which allow the easy input of pinyin (for example, Easytone by James Dew). I developed a Macintosh application to convert documents between many of these fonts called Pinyin Font Converter. With the growth of Unicode's popularity and the ease with which users can now display unicode, especially in their browsers, many of us want to produce pinyin with tones in unicode.

This page performs a simple function. It converts text written in pinyin, with syllable-final tone numbers, into unicode. The result is displayed both as plain unicode text and as the HTML code necessary to display the unicode in a web page. Simply enter or paste in the pinyin and convert.

Text to Convert: (For example: zhong1 guo2 shi4 shi4 jie4 zui4 hao3 de guo2 jia1, use v for ü)

Convert

Reset

Thanks to Helmer Aslakson's excellent [page on Pinyin and Unicode](#) for giving me the codes necessary to make this script. Thanks to James Dew for the Word macro which conveniently listed the order for conversion from which I built both the Pinyin Font Converter and this PHP script. The conversion script itself is free to [download](#), modify, and redistribute under the provisions of the [open source](#) license. Please email your modified script to me so I may incorporate any improvements.

#### What if the tones don't display correctly?

You may not have configured your browser to display unicode fonts correctly, or you may not have unicode fonts installed on your system. See Helmer Aslakson's [web site](#) for information on how to remedy these problems.

This utility and all programs at The Fool's Workshop are free. However, consider giving a donation through PayPal to support hosting and bandwidth costs as well as the further development of free educational software.

[Make a Donation](#)

Last Updated: July 24, 2002

[Return to The Fool's Workshop](#)

### **Appendix C: Related Proceedings**

No decisions have been made regarding the appeals of the Applications referenced in II above, hence copies of decisions in related proceedings are not provided.